future there will be considerable improvement in the execution of Co-operative decrees by the Revenue Department.

11. *Audit and Inspection.*—One thousand two hundred and seventy-eight Societies are reported to have been inspected during the year, the accounts of 865 Societies being fully audited and those of 262 being partially audited. Eighty-seven Societies made their own arrangements for getting their accounts audited by special auditors. Though there has been some improvement during the year under report in the inspection of Societies, continued attention is required to be paid by the departmental officers for audit and inspection, with a view to weed out Societies which are not functioning properly and consolidate and develop those which are in need of assistance from the Department.

12. *General.*—Government note that the administration of the Department during the year was on the whole satisfactory. There is, however, vast room for expansion in all directions. With the reconstitution of the two Central Financing Institutions as Apex and Urban Banks, the establishment of the Propagandist Institute for the training of workers and the spread of correct ideas of Co-operation and the enlistment of the support of men of light and leading as Honorary Organisers for the supervision and working of Societies, Government hope that the Co-operative movement will show continued advancement in the State.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Administration Report of the Industries and Commerce Department for the year 1924-25.

READ—

Letter No. G. 244—C., dated the 2nd September 1925, from the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, forwarding the Administration Report of the Department of Industries and Commerce for the year 1924-25.

ORDER No. I. C. 4484—I. & C. 115-25-3, DATED 5TH JANUARY 1926.

Recorded.

2. *Personnel.*—Mr. D'Souza was in charge of the Department throughout the year. On the return of Mr. S. G. Sastry, the Industrial Chemist, from his deputation to the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, his services were placed at the disposal of the Bhadravati Iron Works, the Industrial Assistant Mr. R. Ananthasubrahmanyam continuing to be in charge of the Government Soap Factory, in addition to his other duties.

The Industrial Engineer was placed in direct charge of the Central Industrial Workshop in addition to his other work. The State was divided into three divisions each in charge of a Superintendent of Industries, and the services of the Superintendent in charge of the Central Industrial Workshop were utilised, on abolition of that appointment, for the charge of one of the divisions.

3. *Industries under Investigation.*—Owing to financial depression which continued during the year, only the smaller schemes included in the programme of work, were carried out by the Department. A bulletin giving detailed information in respect of all large Industrial Establishments in the State, is said to be under preparation in the Department. The Publication of the bulletin is awaited with interest. Government note that the revised Statistical Abstract is about to be published shortly. In regard to the revision of the Industrial Survey in the State, the Director is requested to submit a separate report of the action taken so far and his further proposals in the matter for the consideration and orders of Government.

4. *Ordinary Industries.*—The aggregate capital invested in providing machinery, etc., for the ordinary Industrial concerns exclusive of working capital exceeded Rs. 5 lakhs. Considering the unfavourable conditions of the money market for the past few years, these are satisfactory results and testify to the growth of industrial enterprise among the people.

5. *Large Industries.*—The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills and the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., made considerable extensions during the year. The new Minerva Mills started work with 25,000 spindles. The effects of depression in the cotton trade were specially marked in the case of new Mills, like the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills.

There was an abnormal fall in the prices of raw silk. This, together with the competition of artificial silk imported from abroad, has created new problems in the silk

industry. In this connection, it is gratifying to observe that the Bangalore Silk Filature which was started only last year, has been doing good and satisfactory work and that arrangements have been made for adding Machinery for the manufacture of organzine in this Filature.

The Sri Krishna Gold Thread Factory engaged in the manufacture of gold lace has introduced into the State a new and very profitable industry having great possibilities in future.

A Tea Factory was started in the Koppa Taluk. Three other syndicates are reported to be arranging for the manufacture of tea in the Kadur District.

Owing to unfavourable exchange and other causes, stocks accumulated to a heavy extent in the Mysore Tannery. The question of placing the concern on a satisfactory basis is under consideration.

Match manufacture was another important industry started during the year. The Mysore Match Manufacturing Company, have commenced the erection of their Factory at Shimoga.

6. *Rural, Minor and Cottage Industries.*—Proposals are under consideration for further developing the weaving industry by adopting a more extensive demonstration scheme and granting suitable financial assistance to indigenous weavers, through Co-operative Institutions. It is proposed to improve the existing Weaving Schools and to concentrate more attention in the Government Weaving Factory, on the experimental aspect of the industry. Government have sanctioned in their Order No. I. C. 6192-5—I. & C. 147-23-9, dated 13th March 1925, a scheme for the development of Home Industries, to be worked on a grant-in-aid basis.

7. *Industrial concerns under Departmental Operation.*—The Government Soap Factory manufactured soaps to the total value of Rs. 1,63,963 and earned a profit of Rs. 13,944 exclusive of interest on capital. The question of transferring the concern to a private agency was engaging the attention of Government during the year. In view, however, of the unsatisfactory offers received, Government have since decided to continue the Factory under their own management.

The Central Industrial Workshop manufactured articles to the value of Rs. 85,600 resulting in a loss of Rs. 2,208. The Art Workshop manufactured articles to the value of Rs. 36,360, with a net loss of Rs. 4,646 as the result of writing down the depreciated values of accumulated stock. The Arts and Crafts Depot sold articles to the value of Rs. 27,916. The Government Weaving Factory manufactured goods to the value of Rs. 48,637 during the year. The sales Depot attached to the Factory was closed and arrangements are being made for the prompt disposal of accumulated stock in the concern.

Government observe that the losses on the working of these concerns are due to a large extent to the fact that their commercial side was mixed up with their demonstrative and experimental side. Proposals for keeping these two aspects separate in the case of all such concerns are under consideration.

The work in the several District Workshops was on the whole satisfactory. In view of insufficient business at Tumkur, the Workshop there was closed during the year and transferred to Hassan.

8. *State Aided Concerns.*—The Mysore Premier Metal Factory is still reported to be working without any profit owing to the relatively high cost of production and the restricted demand for the articles turned out in the Factory. The liquidation proceedings of the Mysore Economic Union are still pending in court; the difficulty is reported to be the want of demand for the machinery in question which was meant for a special purpose. The high price of alcohol prejudicially affected the chemical and pharmaceutical industries. The question of providing facilities for obtaining cheap alcohol for industrial purposes is under consideration.

9. *Assistance to Private Industries.*—Including one application pending at the end of the previous year, there were 51 applications for financial help for the purchase of machinery, and otherwise, for disposal, during the year under report. Of these, 19 applications were sanctioned by Government. The total amount actually drawn from the Treasury was Rs. 48,268 as against Rs. 40,082 in the previous year.

The collections were not satisfactory owing to unfavourable trade conditions. As against Rs. 89,189 due to be collected, only a sum of Rs. 72,272 was collected during the year. The total amount advanced from the time the system of Takavi loans was introduced, up to the end of June 1925, was Rs. 9,16,621, out of which Rs. 5,24,393 have been recovered. Government consider that more energetic measures are necessary in the matter of the recovery of arrears. The question of suitably revising the Takavi Loan Rules to ensure prompt collection of dues is engaging the attention of Government.

In regard to the assistance rendered by the Department for the erection and working of the machinery, the Director has suggested that a small fee may be levied for periodical inspection and help by the departmental staff, to meet at least a portion of the incidental cost. Specific proposals may be submitted by the Director for the consideration and orders of Government.

10. *Industrial Education.*—The Chamarajendra Technical Institute, the Central Industrial and Art Workshops and the several Industrial Schools in the State continued to give practical training to students. Suitable vocational courses are being introduced in Middle Schools by the Education Department, in co-operation with the Department of Industries and Commerce.

Four persons were given advanced training; and technical scholarships tenable outside the State were awarded for studying Technical Chemistry, Textile Manufacture, Bleaching and Dyeing, Painting and Fine Arts. Government have since issued orders (No. I. C. 2359-62—I. & C. 317-23-6, dated 5th October 1925), systematising the award of industrial scholarships.

Government observe that there is at present no uniformity of training in the several industrial schools and no proper examination for the students who undergo training in the various institutions in the State. The Director is requested to go into the question and submit specific proposals for the consideration of Government.

11. *Trade and Commerce.*—Wages continued to be stationary and there was no noticeable immigration or emigration of labour. As compared with the previous year, there was a general increase under imports, of rice, raw cotton, piece-goods, dyes, hides and skins, silver, salt and sugar; and a similar increase under exports of cotton twist and yarn, tanning barks, oil cakes and seeds, tanned hides, manganese, cast iron, silk waste and woollen goods. The Review of the External Trade of the State for the past 12 years is reported to be nearing completion.

12. *Weights and Measures.*—By the end of the official year, 7,000 sets of seamless measures were supplied by the Mysore Premier Metal Factory. 58 sets of measures and 24 sets of weights were sold to the public by the end of June 1925. The demand for the standard weights and measures is not keen in spite of their obvious superior advantages.

The question of arranging for the supply and distribution, in sufficient quantities, of standard weights and measures throughout the State, as also of amending the existing Weights and Measures Regulation No. XII of 1902, to suit altered conditions, is under consideration.

13. *Exhibitions.*—The accounts relating to the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley have practically been closed. Barring a few items pending disposal with the Department, the Exhibition has cost Government roughly Rs. 80,000.

14. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—There were 483 Post Offices in the State at the end of the year, as against 489 at the end of the year 1923-24. During the year, the British Postal Authorities conceded the principle of taking into account the Postal value of service correspondence in calculating the income of experimental as well as permanent Post Offices in the State, for judging about their remunerative character.

15. *General.*—With regard to the work turned out by the Superintendents of Industries, Government desire to observe that it is not enough if they merely help in the installations and maintenance of plants and machinery by the Department within their division and that they should make a thorough study of the industrial conditions in the area under their charge and send up proposals for the development of industries particularly Cottage and Home Industries suitable to each locality.

16. Government are pleased to observe that the report of the Director which contains a summary of work done by the Department during the past 4 years when Mr. D'Souza was in charge of it, is interesting and shows steady progress in every direction.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Amendment of Insurance Rules.

READ—

Letter No. 9806, dated the 13th November 1925, from the Secretary, Mysore State Life Insurance Committee, forwarding for sanction resolution No. VIII regarding the amendment of Rule 6 of the Public Branch Rules consequent on the abolition of the system of optional insurance in the Official Branch.

ORDER NO. FL. 3871-2—G. F. 44-25-19, DATED 9TH JANUARY 1926.

Sanctioned.

2. The rule as amended will stand as follows:—

"Only persons who are natives of the Mysore State or are permanent residents therein shall be eligible for insurance under these rules.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.